

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845. With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXII. No. 4050. 號一廿月六年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1876.

日十三月五年子丙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTT, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, BENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTT, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRANT & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUELCH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co., Manila, C. HENNINGSEN & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognised by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 2,200,000

RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

LONDON BRANCH.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENTS.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the offices.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ, Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.—AD. ANDRÉ, Esq.

J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.

H. HOFFMANN, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq., Manager.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq., Manager.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. THEOPHILUS GEE LYNDELL is authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and Canton.

PURDON & Co.

China, June 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

MR. H. MUNSTER SCHULTZ has been authorized to sign our Firm per procurator.

WIELER & Co.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYDS REGISTER at this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS.

1, Club Chambers, Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I Have this day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procurator.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Haiphong and Hanoi. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procurator in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Ship-brokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS.

Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

200 Casks OLARET from BORDEAUX.

Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

TAKASIMA COILLERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, Large Takasima Coal, at \$8 per ton, ex Godown. Small Takasima Coal, at \$6 per ton, ex Godown.

Apply to T. G. GLOVER.

No. 7, Queen's Road, and at East Point, Hongkong, May 16, 1876.

FOR SALE.

WM. CHILLINGWORTH & SON'S CROWN GUINNESS AND PORTS.

R. P. ATKINS & Co.'s PORT.

BASE'S ALE, in Quarts and Pints.

WM. YOUNGER & Co.'s Edinburgh STRONG ALE, in Hogsheads.

W. H. NOTLEY.

Hongkong, June 9, 1876.

FOR SALE.—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Mosque Street.

Nos. 1 and 3 Mésque Junction.

Crown Rent, \$7.25 a year.

Monthly Rentals, \$110.

Price for the lot, \$5,000 Nett.

Taxes payable by tenants.

Apply to J. D. HUMPHREYS.

Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, June 16, 1876.

FOR SALE BY HEARD & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having been for 18 years in this port as Ship's Compro-dore and Stevedore, has always on hand

FOR SALE.

First Class Tea Ballast, at 55 cents per ton.

Second " 50 " "

Blue Stone Ballast, " 35 " "

Stone Ballast, " 30 " "

Coolies for discharging, " 6 " "

Coolies for discharging, " 7 " "

Coolies for discharging, " 7 " "

Also, Fresh PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES.

Paints, Oil, &c., &c. can be had at more moderate rates for Shipmasters than anywhere else at this port. If any Shipmasters require my services, they will please hoist No. 5 Flag on the main mast, or apply to No. 57, Praya West (between the Canton Steamers' Wharves).

A. YON, Ship's Compro-dore and Stevedore.

Hongkong, May 2, 1876.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER OF NEW IRON WATER TANKS, 4 Feet square.

Apply to CAPTAIN ON BOARD, American Bark "American Lloyd."

Hongkong, May 30, 1876.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

The DINNER HOUR at this Establishment will be HALF-PAST SEVEN until further notice.

STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE, Proprietors.

Hongkong, June 10, 1876.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, Shanghai, 26th May, 1876.

FROM and after this Date, the Rate for MESSAGES between this and GUTZLAFF is Reduced from \$4 to \$2 for 20 Words. Arrangements may be made for reporting by wire any Signals hoisted by Vessels passing.

GEORGE J. HELLAND, General Agent.

June 5, 1876.

Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL.

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 28, 1876.

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHRONOMETERS.

&c., &c., &c.

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF THE

"SHANGHAI GAZETTE AND CHINA CAZETTE,"

IT WILL BE THE CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE

ADVANTAGE TO ADVERTISERS IS OBVIOUS.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, Essen (Germany.)

Sole Agent for China, F. PELL.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOGNE (Germany.)

LOONG SHING & Co.,

DEALERS IN ANCIENT CHINESE CURIOSITIES

AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

No. 34, Wellington Street, HONGKONG.

ah YON,

SHIPS' COMPRODORS AND STEVEDORES.

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,

GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;

and to H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views, &c., of Amoy, Formosa and all the different Chinese Ports.

Also, a large assortment of Photographic Albums, Frames, Writing Cases, Desks and many other ornamental and useful articles too numerous to mention.

Hongkong, May 15, 1876.

NOTICE.

SAILMAKING DEPARTMENT.

DURING the Temporary Absence of our Mr. W. DOLAN, this DEPARTMENT will be CARRIED ON as heretofore, under the Superintendence of Experienced FOREMEN, who have acted in this capacity under Mr. Dolan for 13 years.

All Orders in this Branch of Business will have our careful attention.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FIRST BONUS of Five per cent. upon Contributions for the year 1875, will be payable on the 1st July next.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after the 30th instant.

By Order of the Board,

N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, June 20, 1876.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY have THIS DAY been REMOVED to the Premises No. 19, PRAYA CENTRAL, lately occupied by Messrs. HOLLAND, WIST & Co.

G. B. EMBURY, Agent.

Hongkong, June 3, 1876.

Intimations.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, June 13, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATES of the SHARES

Numbered 561/575 and 621/630 (inclusive) in this Company, standing in the Register in the name of Mr. WILLIAM RUDOLPH LANDSTEIN, having been lost by him; Notice is hereby given that New Certificates for such Shares have This day been issued to the said WILLIAM RUDOLPH LANDSTEIN as such registered Proprietor of the Shares therein mentioned, and that the Original Certificates will hereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

Dated the 14th day of June, A.D., 1876.

By Order of the Directors, L. HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

THE WONDERFUL ARAB DWARF.

BINAMHNOOD, one of the greatest of living prodigies, is now being exhibited at the ORIENTAL HOTEL, from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

BINAMHNOOD is an Arab, 35 years of age and 35 inches in height; has no legs or arms, yet walks about, feeds himself, writes his name, &c., besides his native tongue; he speaks English, French, Dutch, Hindustani, Malay, and several other languages.

ADMISSION—FIFTY CENTS.

Hongkong, June 19, 1876.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR the convenience of travellers, the Steamer "POWAN" will leave HONGKONG at Noon on SATURDAY, and MACAO at 7 A.M. on MONDAY, commencing on Saturday Next, the 17th instant. On other days the Hour of Departure from both places will be 9 A.M.

By Order, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, June 15, 1876.

SEALED TENDERS will be Received by the Undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at Noon, for the performance of the following Services, viz:—

FOR THE NAVAL HOSPITAL, MOUNT SHADEWELL.

Building a Guard Room and Entrance Gates.

Building Chinese Servants' Latrine and Urinal, and Altering Servants' Quarters.

Erecting Smoking Sheds.

NAVAL YARD.

Sundry Repairs to Building.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and particulars obtained at the Naval Store-keeper's Office.

JOHN BRENNER, Naval Storekeeper.

H. M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, June 17, 1876.

DANISH CONSULATE, Hongkong, June 17, 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RUDOLPH JENSEN having resigned the Office of Consul for this Colony for H. M. the King of Denmark, applications for the Office should be sent in to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Copenhagen, before the First of November, 1876.

E. KLAER, Consul pro tem.

HOLMES' RESCUE LIGHTS.

CAPTAINS, wishing to test the value of the above-named LIGHTS, so favourably mentioned in the Papers this winter, may obtain any number at the price of about \$1 a Piece.

Apply at Wm. PUSTAU & Co.'s Shipping Office.

Hongkong, June 16, 1876.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDEVELOPED LAND AND BUILDINGS.
AT HONGKONG.—
INLAND Lot 82.—The well-known House and Offices, lately occupied by Messrs A. HARRIS & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown Rent, \$300.48.
MARINE Lot 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.

Annual Crown Rent, \$324.
AT YOKOHAMA.—
Lots No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an Eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters, and Out-houses. Area 1,064 Taubos of 36 square feet.

Annual Ground Rent, \$263.78.
No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street, and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Commodore's Quarters, Stabling, and Fire Engine House. Area, 554 Taubos.

Ground Rent, \$154.97 per Annum.
AT KOBE.—
The Property situated on the Bund, lately known as Messrs A. HARRIS & Co.'s, consisting of Offices, Dwelling Houses, One Two-storied Stone Godown, Two Tea-firing Godowns (One Wooden), &c.

Area about 507 Taubos.
AT SHANGHAI.—
The Property situated on the Bund, and bounded South by the Nanking Road, and North by Messrs LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Lot; consisting of Offices, Two Dwelling Houses, Six Godowns, Silk Room, Shipping Office, &c., and known as the KING KEE HONG.

Total area Mow 9,837, or square feet 65,587.
AT FOOSHOW.—
The Property situated on the South Bank of the Min, lately known as Messrs A. HARRIS & Co.'s, consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, extensive Godowns, Tea-packing Sheds, &c.

Area 49,720 square feet.
Applications for Purchase, or further Information, to be made to
J. WHITTALL,
T. G. LINTHARD,
Trustees of A. HARRIS & Co.'s Estate,
23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 30, 1876.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glenroy*, Captain TAYLOR, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, and stored at the Godowns, whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be sent on to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is given before Noon To-morrow, the 18th Instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 22nd Instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents S. S. *Glenroy*,
Hongkong, June 16, 1876.

je22

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer *Sarpedon*, are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Under-signed, in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after the 16th June, 1876.

Goods undelivered after the 23rd June, 1876, will be subject to rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, June 14, 1876.

je23

S. S. *ESMERALDA*, FROM AMOY & SWATOW.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Under-signed, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods remaining in store after the 24th Instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
A. MACG. HEATON,
Agent,
Hongkong, June 20, 1876.

je24

ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Belgia* from San Francisco and Yokohama are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Under-signed, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
G. B. EMORY,
Agent,
Hongkong, June 16, 1876.

je23

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-signed for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE GRAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent,
Ex *Hogahy*, March 10, 1876.

R. M. No. 23, One case Merchandise, from Marseilles.

C. P. 104 bags Gum, from Bombay.

P. G. 101 bags Gum and 4 cases Vermillion.

C. P. 4 boxes Merchandise.

C. J. L. 3 bags Gum.

C. J. L. 2 cases Raisins.

G. R. No. 1/42=42 boxes Wine.

K. H. 6885/6887=3 cases Merchandise.

Hongkong, June 9, 1876.

Notices to Consignees.

S. S. *TARTAR*, FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THIS Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed, at their risk, into the Godowns of Mr A. MACG. HEATON, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 28th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, June 16, 1876.

je23

FRENCH SHIP *NESTOR*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-signed for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are also informed that, before delivery can be obtained, they will be required to sign the Average Bond and to give Approved Guarantee for Contribution to General Average.

MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, June 19, 1876.

je22

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR NINGPO & SHANGHAI.
The Steamer
"YANGTSE,"

E. SCHULTZ, Master, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, Thursday, the 22nd Instant, at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, June 21, 1876.

je22

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Under-signed has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY NEXT,

the 26th June, 1876, at Noon,—

At the Godowns of Messrs BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

(For account of the concerned.)

55 chests Persian OPIUM, saved

Ex S. S. "Orestes."

(All more or less damaged by sea water.)

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

W. KERFOOT HUGHES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, June 21, 1876.

je26

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, ORAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Executors of the late Captain L. YOUNG to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 28th June, 1876, at 2 o'clock p.m., at No. 4, Graham Street,—

Sundry Household FURNITURE, consisting of: Damask Covered Chairs and Couches, Centre Tables, Engraving, Gas Lamps, Side Tables, Sideboard, Whatnots, Crockery and Glassware, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Toilet Glasses, Dressing Tables, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view the day previous to the Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, June 21, 1876.

je25

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

IPHIGENIA, German barque, Captain Matzen.—Wm. Pustan & Co.

COMET, American ship, Captain William E. Bray.

VINDEZ, British barque, Captain John Parkhouse.

ZOROTA, British barque, Captain Geo. Scarlett.—Gilman & Co.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, American barque, Captain J. B. Dickey.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

EVERY, British barque, Capt. Knowles.—Melchers & Co.

SOPHIE, British barque, Captain Rees Jones.

FRIEDRICH, German barque, Captain J. Greif.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.

FONTENAY, British ship, Capt. George B. Taylor.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

NEARBY, American ship, Capt. Pierce.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.

ANNA HAWKSWELL, German barque, J. M. Schröder.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.

CINQUA, British barque, Capt. David Anton.

GERENA, Dutch schooner, Captain J. S. Mulder.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.

ALPHINGTON, British barque, Captain G. Cunningham.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

JOHANN CHIE, German barque, Captain E. Gutsmuths.—Wm. Pustan & Co.

MONTZOO, British barque, Capt. Griffiths.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 21, *Anadyr*, Russian steamer, 3400, De Bulter, Shanghai June 18, Mails and General.—MISSISSIPPI MARITIME.

June 21, *Alca*, Portuguese ship, 631, E. de Souza, Kurrachee May 3, Cotton, Baandao & Co.

June 21, *Bonito*, German barque, T. F. Wessenberg, Bangkok June 2, Rice.—Siamsey & Co.

June 21, *Washi*, British steamer, 265, A. Hunter, Haiphong June 17, and Boihow 19, General.—LANDSTEIN & Co.

June 21, *Yangtze*, from Canton.

DEPARTURES.

June 21, *Ipigienia*, for Callao.

21, *Paradies*, for Newchwang.

21, *Marie Alfred*, for Whampoa.

21, *Douglas*, for Coast Ports.

21, *Feokien*, for Canton.

CLEARED.

Swallow, for San Francisco.

Charles C. Leary, for Whampoa.

Siamsey Crown, for Bangkok.

Lord Macaulay, for Haiphong.

Kronprindessen, for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Anadyr*, from Shanghai: for Hongkong, Mr and Mrs Brampton, Mr A. Reddick, 6 Chinese and 2 Japanese; for Saigon, Mr Briant; for Port Said, Mr and Mrs Overbeck; for Marseilles, Mr Schofield, Messrs J. V. Drummond, J. Wikowski, Robert, O. Von Spreckelsen, McCracken, McMurray, Hjoist, and George Edwards.

Per *Washi*, from Haiphong, &c., 1 European and 39 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Ipigienia*, for Callao, 16 Chinese and 1 Portuguese deck.

Per *Paradies*, for Newchwang, 1 Chinese.

Per *Douglas*, for Coast Ports, 150 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Portuguese ship *Alca* reports: Light winds and calm throughout the passage. The British steamer *Washi* reports: Fine weather throughout the passage.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—
For HAINAN the CANTON (Overland).—At 7.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 22nd Inst., instead of as previously notified.

For MANILA.—
Per *ESMERALDA*, at 9.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 22nd Inst.

For NINGPO & SHANGHAI.—
Per *YANGTSE*, at 4.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 22nd Inst.

For HAINAN.—
Per *WASHI*, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 22nd Inst.

For SINGAPORE.—
Per *FYEN*, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 24th Inst.

For SINGAPORE & PENANG.—
Per *CARRISBROOKE*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 25th Inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per *PERNAMBUCO*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 26th Inst.

Per *PARDO*, at 11.30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 28th Inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *ANADYR*, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th Instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 23rd Inst.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 24th June.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

(11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom, Saigon, or Singapore may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General,
General Post Office,
Hongkong, June 10, 1876.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, June 23.—
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Goods per *Sarpedon* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Goods per *Tartar* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, June 24.—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

Noon.—Government Tenders for Construction close.

American Lloyd's leaves for San Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

10 a.m.—*Esmeralda* leaves for Manila.

5 p.m.—*Yangtze* leaves for Ningpo and Shanghai.

Goods per *Glenroy* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The attention of Advertisers is respectfully drawn to the fact that a copy of the *China Mail* has for some time past been placed on board of every Steamer and Sailing Vessel on arrival in this Harbour.

Facilities which have recently been placed within the reach of Captains and Officers of Ships have resulted in a material increase to the Subscription List of the *Mail* amongst the shipping in port; and as special arrangements have been made to increase the usefulness of the Shipping List and to extend the circulation in the Bay, these advantages will be at once apparent to Advertisers.

Orders may be sent to
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

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FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
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Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potent Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.08 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1876.

If there is one thing calculated to make the foreigner hopeless of a bright future for China it is the consorted assumption of wisdom, combined with the most deplorable ignorance of anything beyond their own immediate circle, displayed by a number of the Chinese writers in the native newspapers of this Colony.

Many of these persons have mixed with Europeans here for a considerable number of years, have more or less knowledge of the English language, have had an abundance of English books of all kinds within their reach, and, in short, have had ample opportunity of making themselves thoroughly acquainted with our institutions and practices, but notwithstanding this, and in face of the fact that they are in the constant habit of writing for their newspapers on foreign and local topics, they seem to have profited little by their studies and experiences, and to cling to their exploded notions, inflation and self-sufficiency with a tenacity that is perfectly incomprehensible. It is not a pleasant matter for reflection that on the arrival of that long-expected day when China does get "opened-up" and Western civilisation and notions have been brought before the people throughout the length and breadth of the land, we shall not find the Middle Kingdom containing a race of people more enlightened and liberal-minded than that coterie of native writers, who daily in this Colony dish up intellectual food for the Chinese mind.

Some of our readers may be of opinion that in the foregoing remarks, we have dealt rather too harshly with our native confreres of the pen in Hongkong, but we are convinced that a few references to the "Spirit of the Native Press," as published in this journal during the last few weeks, will be amply sufficient to dispel any such idea. The distinguished native journalist to whom we have most cause to direct attention is the presiding genius of the *Universal Circulating Herald*. In his enlightened publication of the 12th Instant a writer brings a charge against the Indian Government, as the manufacturers of opium, amounting to nothing more or less than one of attempting to poison the Chinese nation, or rather as many of its members as smoke opium! "Poison," he says, "is put into the poppy juice by the manufacturers, and this is the cause of the injurious effects of opium; otherwise the poppy juice of itself is not harmful. The poison put in consists of camphor (!), mercury and arsenic." Here we have an entirely new and alarming phase of the opium question, and we cannot do better than recommend the services of the writer to the Anti-Opium Society. But this performance of the *Herald* is altogether eclipsed by a subsequent one, in which the writer deprecates the opening of mines and the introduction of machinery on the grounds that the former exhausts the riches of the earth on which the people depend for a living, while the latter deprives the people of manual labour and throws them out of employment. We must presume that the writer is aware, to some extent, of the value of coal and the precious metals above ground, but he seems to be totally unable to grasp the fact that

they are valueless below it. There is, however, a glimmering of sense displayed in the second proposition—that machinery deprives people of manual labour. The reasoning power here displayed is about equal to that of the English agricultural labourer at the commencement of the present century, when theorists against the introduction of machinery took place. We should, however, like to impress upon the brain of the writer of this article that Europe is now full of machinery, and yet people find plenty to do there; that machinery and mines are two of England's chief sources of wealth and influence and have brought her to the far East to trade, and that China will never be more than the poor, weak, miserable and insignificant nation, so far as power is concerned, she now is, until the busy hum of machinery is heard from the Great Wall to the Lung River and the natural resources of the country are fully developed. The enlightenment of the *Universal Circulating Herald*, so deplorably wretched in regard to matters of local moment, appears to be rather worse with respect to foreign affairs. In its issue of the 16th Instant, the learned Editor after talking about the lovely hills and streams of Malta, goes on informing its readers that the Czar of Russia intends to build a palace there, in which to spend the remainder of his days in peace and quietness, and that "he will be accompanied in his place of retirement by his foreign minister and the Princess who married the Duke of Edinburgh." We should have thought the Prince would have had some slight objection to offer to this nice little arrangement, to say nothing of the Princess, but probably our native contemporary is superior to any minor considerations. The Editor of the *Chung Ngai Sun Po* seems to pride himself on being a politician, and occasionally he evolves some rather startling principles. Space and time prevent us from giving our readers the benefit of much of his political writing, but his ability in this direction will be sufficiently indicated by stating that on the 14th Inst. he devoted an article to pointing out that "a great deal underlies the enterprise of the Japanese Steamship Company in sending steamers to the treaty ports of China, as constant navigation to and from them gives the Japanese a knowledge of the approaches to China." We are of course aware, and have preserved the distinction that some of the remarks on which we have commented were made in letters addressed to the editors of the respective papers, but still they probably came from educated Chinamen in the Colony, and if our native contemporaries chose to admit such nonsensical letters into their papers and without comment, they must take the responsibility of them.

We have taken the trouble to notice these matters, because, knowing the influence the native press has on the native mind, and recognising the importance of every means available being used for the enlightenment of the inhabitants of this benighted country, we can only regret to observe that Chinese who have seen and experienced the advantages of Western civilisation and have had every facility thrown in their way for acquiring higher and more enlarged views than those possessed by the great mass of their countrymen, still persistently set their backs against progress, cry down foreign innovations, and use the powerful engines under their control for spreading abroad or supporting principles which have rendered China at the present day what she is—a weak, bankrupt, mis-governed nation, on the verge of a mighty disruption, the results of which may be truly terrible. There are we are happy to say one or two enlightened native journalists in the Colony, who take broad, sound, views of things in a general way, and do their best to teach their compatriots the advantages of the new order of things, but unhappily they appear to be but exceptions.

THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.

The *Chinese Mail* comments on the progress made by Japan in the acquisition of foreign civilisation, and contrasts it with the slowness of China.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 21st JUNE, 1876.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusives of Light Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour-Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour-Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers.								
Adria	5 k	Breeze	Brit. str.	781	June 10	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Marseilles, &c.	24th inst.
Anadyr	5 c	Butler	Brit. str.	340	June 21	Messageries Maritimes.	Yokohama & S. F.isco	26th inst.
Bolgie	4 k	Metcalfe	Brit. str.	2652	June 16	J. & O. S. S. Co.	London	
Benledi	4 k	Buchanan	Brit. str.	999	June 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Singapore and Penang	
Calabar	5 c	Hutchinson	Brit. str.	872	June 19	Chinese	Ogast Ports	To-day
Chopra	3 h	Dryden	Brit. str.	983	May 18	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Manila	To-morrow
Oroona	8 h	Joy	Brit. str.	1298	June 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Singapore	24th inst.
Douglas	5 h	Burnie	Brit. str.	861	June 17	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Duna	4 c	Thomson	Brit. str.	859	June 4	Jilman & Co.		
Esmeralda	5 h	Thobaud	Brit. str.	393	June 2	A. McG. Heaton		
Fyen	2 c	Form	Dan. str.	909	June 12	Kin-tye-loong		
Glamis Castle	4 c	Dickie	Brit. str.	1539	May 13	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Java	4 c	Gollards	Dut. str.	886	June 9	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Mikado	8 k	Moore	Brit. str.	3030	May 29	Gilman & Co.		
Orissa	5 k	Reeves	Brit. str.	1119	June 15	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Pardo	4 c	Power	Brit. str.	763	June 4	Landstein & Co.		
Pasig	...	Lopez	Span. str.	1-7	May 7	Remedios & Co.		
Pawtuxet	4 k	...	Amer. str.	280	June 18	Aug. Heard & Co.		Laid up
Pernambuco	5 c	Hyde	Brit. str.	643	June 10	Melchers & Co.		26th, 4 p.m.
Tanaia	4 c	Beynier	Fch. str.	1728	June 19	Messageries Maritimes		Moila
Thales	...	Coles	Brit. str.	820	June 3	Jouglas Lapraik & Co.		K'loong Dock
Thingvalla	4 k	Maurier	Dan. str.	1577	June 15	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Washi	4 h	Hunter	Brit. str.	265	June 21	Landstein & Co.		
Yangtze	5 c	Schultze	Brit. str.	783	June 21	Siemssen & Co.		
Yottung	2 h	...	Brit. str.	324	June 9	Kwok Acheong		Repairing
Sailing Vessels.								
Alexander McNeil	8 c	Pattice	Amer. sh.	1600	June 19	Messageries Maritimes		
Alphington	2 c	Cunningham	Brit. bgs.	326	June 19	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Alva	4 c	Souza	Port. sh.	631	June 2	Brandao & Co.		
American Lloyds	4 k	Park	Amer. bgs.	510	May 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Anna Bella	4 k	Stephen	Brit. bgs.	334	June 14	Joraso Co.		
Anna Dorothea	8 k	Schutt	Ger. bgs.	330	June 3	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Anna Hauswedell	2 c	Schroder	Ger. bgs.	363	June 16	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Annie Fish	3 c	Giffes	Amer. sh.	1490	April 23	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Boneto	4 k	Weseenberg	Ger. bgs.	397	June 21	Siemssen & Co.		
British Crown	7 h	Andrew	Brit. bgs.	448	April 27	Meyer & Co.	London	
Caldew	3 k	Walter	Brit. bgs.	482	June 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Carl	2 c	Thomson	Ger. bgs.	216	June 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Catherine Marden	4 c	Marden	Brit. 3m. sc.	287	June 19	H. Kier		
Celestial Queen	1 c	Watt	Brit. sh.	843	June 6	Borneo Company	Manila	
Chas. C. Leary	3 c	Stephen	Amer. bgs.	644	April 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Cheng Soon	2 h	Cheng Sang	Siam. scf.	200	April 3	Chinese		
Christian	3 c	Stehr	Ger. bgs.	281	June 7	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Christina A. P.	3 c	Federico	Amer. sch.	175	Jan. 8	Order		
Cingalee	8 c	Anton	Brit. bgs.	339	June 13	Chinese		
Comet	4 c	Bray	Amer. sh.	1157	April 23	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Commissary	8 h	Hunter	Brit. sh.	900	April 23	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Corinne	8 c	Gorman	Brit. bgs.	395	June 16	Wieler & Co.		
Cotherstone	2 c	Laurenson	Brit. bgs.	373	June 19	Order		
Cotherland	3 c	Ulmann	Ger. bgs.	269	May 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Haiphong	
Dora	1 c	L. Zarrengo	Span. bgs.	322	May 13	H. Kier		Repairing
Emma	3 c	Prau	Ger. bgs.	340	May 21	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Manila	
Evelyn	8 c	Knowles	Brit. bgs.	762	May 31	Melchers & Co.	Manila	
Faan	4 c	Sandberg	Norw. bgs.	290	May 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Teresa	2 c	Cebada	Span. bgs.	251	June 19	Siemssen & Co.		
Fetisch	3 k	Grief	Ger. bgs.	441	June 4	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Fontenaye	3 k	Taylor	Brit. sh.	635	June 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Touran	
Formosa	4 k	Schw. er	Sci. 3m. sc.	2-2	June 16	Melchers & Co.		
Gasiens	4 k	Mulder	Dut. sch.	480	June 19	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Hammonia	3 c	Waller	Ger. bgs.	393	June 13	Siemssen & Co.		
Hongkong	2 h	Freudenberg	Siam. sh.	636	June 4	Mow Wah		
Humboldt	4 k	Stoll	Ger. bgs.	330	June 2	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Hylton Castle	4 c	Scott	Brit. bgs.	547	June 17	Order		
Ito	4 k	Sannau	Ger. bgs.	353	June 13	Siemssen & Co.		
Iphigenia	4 c	Matzen	Ger. bgs.	464	April 24	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Tallao	To-day
Joaquina y Anna	4 c	Man	Amer. sch.	40	May 27	J. P. Holcomb		
Johann Carl	3 k	Gutsmuths	Ger. bgs.	337	June 19	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Kaisow	1 c	Gadd	Brit. sh.	795	June 19	Melchers & Co.	Foochow	
Kate Tatham	4 k	Hackersey	Brit. bgs.	275	May 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Kernalo	3 c	Rouille	Fch. bgs.	237	June 7	Order		
Kronprindsessen	3 c	Jamin	Dan. bgs.	344	May 23	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Lord Macanlay	2 h	Monkman	Brit. bgs.	879	May 28	Rozario & Co.	Manila	
Marie II.	4 k	Gunner	Ger. bgs.	615	June 17	Siemssen & Co.		
Marie Alfred	8 c	Leclerc	Fch. bgs.	399	May 30	Landstein & Co.	Wham-joa	To-day
Martha Brokelmann	8 c	Kluth	Ger. bgs.	486	June 4	Siemssen & Co.		
Memento	3 c	Kowald	Brit. bgs.	464	June 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Mia. F. L. Hegg	8 c	Finlayson	Brit. bgs.	228	June 15	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Mount Lebanon	4 k	Triffels	Brit. bgs.	316	June 17	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Nautilus	...	Hall	Brit. 3m. sc.	530	June 20	Rozario & Co.	Tientsin	
Nereidus	...	Blockey	Brit. bgs.	242	May 27	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Foochow	
Nestor	8 c	Pierce	Amer. sh.	1287	June 5	Messageries Maritimes		
Notre D. Auxiliatrice	4 c	Juquel	Fch. sh.	789	June 18	Melchers & Co.		
Oward	3 k	Jagoret	Brit. bgs.	532	June 15	F. Degener		
Paradies	2 h	Timson	Brit. bgs.	564	June 6	Rozario & Co.	London	
Phillip Fitz Patrick	4 c	Thurö	Ger. bgs.	345	May 29	Siemssen & Co.	Newchwang	To-day
Rebecca	2 h	Phelan	Amer. bgs.	682	June 17	P. M. S. S. Co.		
Rob Roy	...	Bundgaard	Ger. bgs.	408	May 23	Wm. Pustau & Co.		Cos'tan Dock
San Lorenzo	8 c	Brown	Brit. bgs.	290	June 16	Order		
Scotland	4 k	Pico	Span. bgs.	220	May 14	Remedios & Co.	Manila	
Siamese Crown	4 c	Holcomb	Amer. sch.	78	May 27	Captain		
Sophie	2 h	Sartoph	Siam. sh.	540	June 5	Chinese	Bangkok	
Swallow	8 c	Jones	Brit. bgs.	477	June 5	Olyphant & Co.	New York	
Syringa	2 c	Howes	Amer. sh.	1239	April 23	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Ta Leo	4 k	Partridge	Brit. sch.	242	June 19	Siemssen & Co.		
Thoon Kramom	3 c	Hoffmann	Ger. bgs.	342	June 10	Siemssen & Co.		
Victory	2 h	Vorrath	Siam. bgs.	474	June 18	Siemssen & Co.		
Villa de Ravadavia	...	Whiting	Brit. bgs.	255	May 22	Landstein & Co.		Cos'tan Dock
Vindex	4 c	Canus	Span. bgs.	261	June 7	Brandao & Co.		
Willard Mudgett	4 c	Parkhouse	Brit. bgs.	290	May 3	Russell & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
William Turner	3 c	Dickey	Amer. bgs.	875	May 15	Wing Wo Yuen	Honolulu	
Zoroya	2 c	Vandervord	Brit. bgs.	431	June 17	Carlowitz & Co.		
	...	Scarlett	Brit. bgs.	388	May 13	Jilman & Co.		
WHAMPOA.								
Charité		Harvé	Fch. bgs.	255	June 20	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin	
Feiho		Christiansen	Ger. bgs.	250	June 7	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Chesoo	
Vesta		Girka	Ger. bgs.	302	June 5	Melchers & Co.	Tientsin	
CANTON.								
Fuyow		Croad	Chi. str.	908	June 19	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Ningpo		ass	Brit. str.	761	June 19	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Flamer	7 h	British	aux. naval hospital	.....	...	.....	.....	D. M. Insp. Gen. Morgan
Fly	6 h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	June 2	John Bruce
Hornet	6 h	British	gun vessel	461	4	120	May 16	Hippisley
Kearsarge	6 c	American	corvette	638	6	500	April 20	F. V. McNair
Kestrel	6 k	British	gun vessel	462	4	100	June 1	C. B. Theobald
Mecaneo	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	.....	.....	.....	Capt. Becker
Mosquito	6 c	British	gunboat	420	4	60	June 11	R. H. Paul
Victor Emanuel	6 k	British	Commodore's flag ship	3087	2	.....	.....	Commodore Watson
Vineta	K. Dk.	German	corvette	1800	19	400	May 31	Count Monts

SHANGHAI SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

June 17, 1876.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

* Anadyr, French

Atalanta, German

Batrak, Russian

Chinkiang, British

Deucaliga, for London

Flamingo, for London

Flintshire, British

Fosiyama, American

Genkai Maru, Japanese

Genoa, British

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese

Honan, American

Karo, for London, &c.

Kiangse, American

Nanking, American

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Adelina Marianne, German barque

Annie Bragianne, British barque

Ariel, British barque

Black Adder, for London

Ceres, for New York

Coldstream, British barque

Condor, German brig

Diamant, German barque

Duart Bay, British ship

Ellen, British barque

Ellen Browne, British barque

Glean, British barque

Hermann, German barque

Jumna, British brig

Juno, German barque

Lady Elizabeth, British barque

Lily, Spanish schooner

M. A. Dixon, British ship

Maid of Judah, British barque

Marie, German barque

Mary Blair, British barque

Minatitan, British brig

Rachel, British barque

Rifleman, British barque

Rita, Spanish barque

Rose, British schooner

St. Joseph, French barque

St. Thomas, Swedish barque

Undine, for London

Windhover, for London

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

was going into the Tung Hing Theatre when she felt some one touching her jacket. She turned round and saw the prisoner's hand just leaving her dress. She called out and the prisoner was arrested. The defendant was proved to have been in jail once before. Six months' hard labour and to give security thereafter in \$25 for three months.

A FALSE CHARGE.

Lum Asoo, an unemployed servant, was charged by one Leung Awei with stealing \$6 from his jacket pocket, a pair of trousers and a pair of shoes. The prisoner afterwards gave him the pawn-tickets for the articles. Returned out, however, that the complainant gave the things to the prisoner to pawn. The prisoner was consequently discharged, while the complainant was fined \$5 or one month's hard labour.

The highway robbery case was further postponed till the 23rd inst.

China.

SHANGHAI.
(News.)

It is rumoured, and apparently with some degree of truth, that the *Lorch* *Mandarin* has been found, stranded and abandoned, at a place on the Southern coast. The inference therefore is that, as was surmised some months ago, the *Lorch* has been in the hands of Chinese, trading between non-treaty ports, ever since the murder of her captain and the pirating of her cargo.

Native speculators in rice have busily circulated the report that heavy rains in the Southern provinces have injured the crops, and this, taken in connection with the drought at the North, has caused the price of rice at Shanghai to rise from \$2.50 per shih (180 catties, Shanghai reckoning) to \$3.00. As a relief measure for the famishing North-west, the *li-hin* tax on rice has been abolished in all those provinces whence supplies are expected.

The steamer *Flintshire* came up to Shanghai from Woonung, on Wednesday evening, and on the recommendation of the surveyors is now discharging all her cargo which is supposed to be damaged, for the inspection of the parties concerned. The report that she had sustained damage, which would necessitate her going into dock, seems to have been ill-founded. Her bottom is not injured, and the only damage she appears to have sustained, is the loss of a portion of the deck railing and the aft boat davit, caused by the hawseers attached to the str. *Peking* in towing her off the bank. It is thought that in a few days she will be able to leave for London, with the satisfaction of having attempted to please everybody here who were likely to be sufferers by her mishap in the river.

Quite a gale of wind, accompanied by torrents of rain, prevailed in this Settlement during the whole of Tuesday and until early yesterday morning (June 14th), putting a stop to nearly all business ashore and ashore. The M.M. mail steamer *Aranda* and the S.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Huwei* were advertised to sail on Tuesday, but owing to the inclemency of the weather it was deemed advisable to detain them—the former until this morning at daylight, and the latter until yesterday afternoon. The early morning tide yesterday, in the Hwangpo, rose much higher than usual and being accompanied by the still violent wind and rain, considerable damage was done in places to riverside property. When daylight dawned, the Public Garden embankment, for 150 feet of its length, from the end of the stone-work towards the north-east corner, was found to have been undermined and washed away for a depth of about three feet, leaving the seats standing only a few inches from the brink. Several Pontoon boats were damaged by cargo-boats and sampans beating against them, some of the latter being capsized, though luckily no lives were lost. The trees on the Bubbling Well Road, the Bund, and other thoroughfares, suffered severely by being denuded of their small branches and leaves, which strewn the ground in all directions. Two or more fine trees in the first-mentioned road were uprooted, and one of the larger limbs of a willow in the Cathedral Compound was broken short off. Some roofs also suffered, but not to any great extent. Much damage was also done to gardens both within and without the Settlement, in some cases both soil and flowers being washed away by the incessant downpour.

(Courier.)

From Chinese reports we learn that the Viceroy of Chihli has lately called in troops. The Chinese army found Tientsin and in Teku, Shin-ohung and the coast camps is now considerable, but our informant gives no estimate of the numbers. He expresses some alarm, as there is reason to fear disturbances in parts of the province amongst the famine-stricken people.

Letters from Peking and Tientsin say that the greater part of the crops have been destroyed by drought, and the distressful state of the miserable population of Chihli is aggravated by a plague of locusts which are devouring the few cultivated fields near the river banks. The fruit harvest of the province will also fail. In many parts of the country there are no stocks of food left from past years. We are pained to have to say we fear matters are now past remedy and a famine cannot be averted.

The fact that Sir Thomas Wade's trip to Shanghai has been indefinitely postponed, as we announced yesterday, is a favourable augury; showing, we may sincerely trust, that our spiritual Plenipotentiary has brought Prince Kung to book. Had Sir Thomas come on, it would have been in order that he might be in telegraphic communication with Downing Street. As it is, it would seem that further reference home is unnecessary. We shall refrain from expressing satisfaction until we are assured that Sir Thomas has uncompromisingly insisted on the fulfilment of all his demands.

NANKOW.

16th June, 1876.

About ten o'clock last evening the natives began to collect in large numbers in the main street of the settlement, for the purpose of witnessing a procession in honour of T'ai-ti, the Chinese God of War, the anniversary of whose death took place yesterday. The heathen Chinese on the average appeared to be considerably jubilant on the occasion, if one may judge from the

amount of small and big talk that was carried on. Now and again there was a discharge of rhetorical fireworks, when some unfortunate celestial endeavoured to balance on his toes the whole weight of some other eager celestial. The fair sex sniggered (and powdered to, for the matter of that) in great force, and kept up a continual clatter for three hours. About one this morning the eight-seers were rewarded by the appearance of the long-wished-for and anxiously-expected procession. Then was night made hideous, with the beating of drums and gongs innumerable, and the clashing of cymbals. Chinese flutes and similar instruments of torture were greatly in demand, and each of the performers, musicians and noise-makers endeavoured to outvie the other in the quantum of discordance he could produce. The procession looked best from a distance. In fact distance lent enchantment to the view. The lamps of many colors looked pretty, and gave effect to some of the gilt work and ornamentation. In this procession, as in most others, a number of boys were perched up in the air, and most of them appeared very sleepy; and no wonder, for they had been in the odd position they then occupied nearly the whole previous eighteen hours. There were two odd looking walki-figures among the crowd, one representing a giant, with false head and shoulders, tall and thin, and the other a dwarf, with a big head. An image of T'ai-ti, followed by the inevitable dragon, lighted up inside, brought up the rear of the turn-out.—*Shanghai Courier.*

HANKOW.

9th June, 1876.

In consequence of the continued dry spell that is at present upon us, the Chinese officials have issued the usual prohibitory proclamation in regard to the sowing of bullocks, hoping thereby, it is said, to propitiate the God who is supposed to preside over storms; so that Hankow may again be favoured with rain, of which we are sadly in need; as there have only about two and one-half inches fallen since May came in, while last year, during the same time, there fell eleven inches. There is little danger of a flood apprehended as the river is falling, but it is feared that the *Sobol* will be seriously damaged by this drought.

The thermometer is ranging well up among the nineties and the hot south wind is anything but refreshing. "There are now two tea steamers in port, the *Lotus* and the Russian steamer *Tokhatchoff*, both loading for London. The *Lotus* leaves on or about Tuesday next and the *Tokhatchoff* sails on Sunday morning. The Russian gunboat *Sobol*, which has been lying here since December last, is under orders for Foochow, where she will remain about one week and then leave for Chiofoo and Tientsin. As much as we regret to part with Captain Sokoloff and officers, we cannot but congratulate them on their removal to a more endurable climate than this is likely to be for the next few months. The *Sobol's* relief is daily expected from Shanghai.

Li Han-chang, the Viceroy of the Liang Hu, took his departure for Peking yesterday, escorted a short distance by several thousand natives, who made a most formidable array; accompanied, as they were, with umbrellas, fans, flags and a very few arms. His Excellency proceeds to Chinkiang per steamer, thence to the North. A billiard match at the Club last night—Shanghai versus Hankow. After two hours' well contested playing the latter won by about forty points, the game being for three hundred up.—*Shanghai Courier.*

KIEKIANG.

1st June.

The great rush of the tea season appears to be nearly over here now, and ch'a-sees will congratulate themselves that they have been able to get through before the hot weather comes on. Summer is just beginning; we have had two or three warm days, but nothing to be called disagreeably hot yet. The snipe have left us at last, and our community has resigned itself to the do-nothing state which summer imposes on us. The river has not risen at all high, and indeed has shown signs of falling for the last two or three days. The presumable cause of this is want of rain in the interior, but we have not heard of the crops suffering from this, on the contrary all about this part, there is every prospect of an abundant harvest.

The steamer *Tsunsi*, which has been lying here for some time past in order to take tea up to Hankow, left yesterday for Shanghai, to resume her turn in the regular traffic. The *Nanking*, which has also been lying here for a similar purpose, is expected to leave in a few days.—*Shanghai Courier.*

KWEI-CHOW.

Kwei-yang Fuh, 9th May, 1876.

Since my last we have had rain nearly every night and sometimes in the day-time, so the rainy season may now be said to have fairly set in. The price of rice, which had risen before the rain commenced, has been lowered, and is now \$1.80 per picul of 210 catties.

It appears that a band of rebels have managed to escape to Su-yung Shan, a famous mountain near Tan-king Ting, in Lower Kwei-chow, and all the troops in that part of the Province have been ordered to assist in the overthrowing of the mountain, under the orders of Soh Yeh-nu, the Acting Tu-yun Fuh, who is to be relieved for the purpose, whilst the Ti-tai, who ought to have done this, quietly stays here denouncing for promotion for himself and his proteges, who, it appears were the real cause of the late insurrection. Major-General Chang, the Ti-tai's near relation, has sent a detachment of the troops under his command to seek and destroy the Yeh-mun of the Kwei chow Hsien, who happened to have, as Magistrate of his city, seized some of Chang's soldiers and thrown them into prison for theft or something of the sort, and to release some of their comrades who were in prison. He cleared out for Lower Kwei-chow with his men, but the officials demanded satisfaction for this affair from the Ti-tai, who being pressed, sacrificed and beheaded a Lieutenant-Colonel, who it is said was not guilty, being sick at the time. The news of which having reached Chang and his men, they revolted at once and commenced by seeking towns and villages and taking Yun-chai Hsien, the Civil Magistrate being one of the Ti-tai's adopted sons.—*Shanghai Courier.*

CHEFOO.

A game of chess, which has lasted about two years, and which was played by correspondence between Shanghai and Chefoo, has just been brought to a close in favour of the latter.

We can only tell you the oft-told tale of hot, dry, windy, dusty days. We thought the spell was broken days and days ago, and hailed each new sign as an indication that the refreshing showers were at hand, but another three weeks have dragged their weary days along, and not a drop of rain has fallen. And this is not only true of this locality; it extends over this and the adjoining province of Shan-tung, and probably through the greater part of Shansi and Shensi. The writer has recently made a trip up the Grand Canal, a distance of 500 li, and except in one small tract about 50 li by 100 li in extent, near Teh Chow, there has not been rain enough since last September to wet the ground to the depth of 3-inches. Through the winter, no snow fell, and the constant high winds of the spring have carried away what little dew and moisture there was in the ground; so that the little six-inch ploughs seem to turn up nothing but dust.

In the small tract above referred to, the wheat will yield about half a crop. A heavy rain fell there about a month ago, and in consequence, the millet and cotton are about two inches high. Throughout the rest of the country, the wheat crop is a failure, not one field in fifty will yield the seed. In multitudes of cases, the thin headless straw was being pastured. The other crops—millet, cotton, Indian corn—were not sown, or, if sown, were not up. Still the people are plunging in readiness, as their only hope, and waiting in patience. Here and there in the widespread desolation, a well-watered garden or a flourishing patch of irrigated wheat, offer a temporary relief to the eye, feverish and aching with gazing over the interminable stretch of parched and thirsty plain.

And reports of the people, who, in their eagerness to hear a different story of some other locality, ask every passer-by what he had seen and heard, were that this terrible drought extended for hundreds of li in every direction.

The people are scattered over the fields, gathering roots and weeds for food. The elm trees are being stripped of their leaves to add to the contents of the stew-pot. Articles of food are changing prices two or three times a day. Local insurrections—bread riots—are apprehended in all parts of the country. We heard yesterday of rumours of risings two or three hundred li South of "Teh Chow." In only one village near by, had anything of the sort occurred as yet, a village three li East of Teh Chow. The poor people went to the landholders who had grain in store, and demanded food, promising to repay all when they had crops. They desired nothing else, damaged nothing, but would have taken grain had it not been given them.

Immediate rains would yet produce a good crop of millet. Otherwise the main dependence of the majority of the country people must be vegetables, black beans, and perhaps buckwheat.

And to add to their distress, heavy rains and a recurrence of the floods of a few years ago are apprehended. We can only hope that the rains may come in moderation, and that the embankments of the streams may be adequate to the increased volume of water, almost sure to follow so long a drought. The water in the river is very low. Almost daily there are indications of rain, but all signs fail.

His Excellency Minister Seward is expected by the *Shanghai* at any moment. He goes directly on to Peking.—*N. C. D. News.*

PEKING.

5th June, 1876.

The chief topic of conversation is still the drought. Clouds gather with a promising appearance, send down a few drops which seem to mock the thirsty earth, and then pass away. What little wheat has managed to struggle up is prematurely ripe, but he that bindeth up the sheaves will certainly fill his barn. Fires, the usual accompaniment of drought, are frequently reported in the outer city, but they have not been of any great magnitude. The Tartar city being more sparsely inhabited is seldom visited by this calamity. You will see the death of Wei Siang in the *Gazette*, together with the Imperial tribute of praise to his memory, which in this case is more than usually well deserved. Wen Siang, though for many years in possession of the highest offices, is generally believed to have been poor. He certainly lived in a small house for which he paid a monthly rental of about three dollars. His equipage in the streets was always much less pretentious than that of many men of lower rank.

Rumours of troubles in Kan-suh are rife among the people, but there can be little probability of Yakob Beg being anywhere near the border of the Celestial Empire. I have not heard of any remittance of treasure from Peking to Kan-suh; the nearer provinces are probably mulcted in order to pay the Imperial hordes who have made the north-west a desert by way of pacifying it. There can be no doubt that the stream of silver has been diverted from Peking, for the precious metal is now rapidly rising in price. The dollar is now worth the same number of cash as the tael was ten years ago. Silver does not represent bread and meat more than it formerly did. The prospect of famine probably helps to keep silver up. The Imperial power seems to have much faith in the efficacy of its prayers for rain, for besides thoroughly repairing some of the old sewers, it has actually caused new ones to be made; but whether they have any mouths or not I have not heard. As I write heavy drops are falling, but I fear they are not the prelude to an abundant rain.—*Shanghai Courier.*

MOUKDEN.

5th June, 1876.

Passing through the street the other day we saw a sight which, if self-indicated privation and torture could prove a religion or a form of it to be true, would go a long way to show that Buddhism is far ahead of Christianity. A young, intelligent, good-looking priest was half standing in a narrow cage in the hot sun. From the sides of the cage all round were long sharp-pointed spikes of iron, pointing to and within a fraction of an inch of his head and body. He rested his left hand against two spikes which were prevented from cutting into his skin, by a thin handkerchief. When I went by he opened his eyes and turned them, for he could not turn or move his head without coming into collision with the sharp iron points. His hands were almost equally powerless. He remains there day and night till he gets money sufficient to repair or build his temple, and is fed from outside his cage. Other forms of self-indicted torture even more painful would

prove Buddhism the truest and best religion, if voluntary and avoidable suffering had anything to do with the truth of the form of religion, sanctioning or demanding it.

In the afternoon of Saturday, 3rd June, a curious brown cloud surcharged with electricity was blown across over the city. One mass of fire burst at our sides, and a sharp loud crack, as of a cannon shot at one's ear, followed. In the next, just high enough to pass clear of the city gates, went eastward, thundering and flashing on its way.

About an hour after sunset while I was entirely pre-occupied in writing, the preceding calm was suddenly broken by the western window shaking as if by a strong gust of wind. In a few seconds the shaking greatly increased—the house trembled, and there was a rumbling noise, which from my pre-occupation made me think I was on a train in the old country. But soon the truth flashed upon me that there was an earthquake. It moved in the direction of the former cloud, which seems to me remarkable, as I had believed it would naturally follow the main line of mountains, which I believe is N.W.E. The Chinese say the earthquake "had a little North." There are eleven years since the last earthquake shook Moukden, throwing down many houses. It appears the Koreans know how and whence these earthquakes come, and send despatches to China to give information! We would like to see one.—*Shanghai Courier.*

COREA.

You may like to have a few details as to the latest events in Corea, consequent upon the war with Japan, which by the bye seems to have ended in peace. It appears the Koreans have arrived a Chinese Ambassador for the purpose of acknowledging the King of Corea's young child as presumptive heir to the throne, and investing him in the name of the Emperor of China with the necessary right and titles to make him at his father's death the legal heir. The Ambassador was received with the greatest pomp, and being conducted into the immense reception hall, he found the king in the midst of courtiers, ministers and soldiers. The king presented his child to him, and the Ambassador took the young prince, who is about three years old, in his arms, caressed him by putting his face near him, and then said, "If this child be well brought up, he will become a great king, just and good, and will make his people happy." The Queen was not allowed to assist at the ceremony, and lay hidden in some distant room, where everything that occurred was telegraphed to her by means of servants placed at short distances from one another. When they told her how the Ambassador acted and spoke, she was nearly overcome with pleasure.

The war with Japan seemed at this time a certainty; but the Ambassador, when consulted, earnestly advised peace, and a friendly treaty. When the Chinese Ambassador left the King of Corea accompanied him for about 10 li outside the Capital, in order, as usual, to give honor and respect to the representative of the Son of Heaven. All this time, the same advice was given, and indeed all was done to persuade the King in favor of peace. At last the King replied, "I am sure you are right, and I have decided in favor of peace, but his wife supported him in his views; so did the old Queen Tzo, and the Prime Minister, Heung-in-koum, who is also the King's uncle on the father's side. Thereupon Tai-ouen-koum (ex-Regent), the King's father, went and asked his son "Well now, how about Japan; what do you purpose doing?" "And you, what do you think had better be done?" replied the King. "As to what I think,—Have we not, years ago, solemnly sworn never to treat or to have intercourse with foreigners; but to die rather than submit to such disgrace?" "But," answered his son, "since King I shall be, when not every soul in the country is in battle. It is wiser to have peace and make friends. You will be good enough, Sir, to retire. The question is for me to settle." Tai-ouen-koum left in anger.

Heung-in-koum, on being asked as to what was the best course, gave it as his opinion that the most advantageous proceeding would be to have peace. "That is right," said the King, "My sentiments are the same." Tai-ouen-koum did all in his power to oppose the peace party. He tried to make the Porter Association rise up, having been the most powerful societies in the country, but the coolies refused to listen to him, and so in rage he determined to kill Heung-in-koum, the Prime Minister. Having got hold of two nobles, to whom he gave his orders, they hit upon the plan of blowing up the minister's palace and burning everyone and everything with it. The idea got wind as before, the two nobles were arrested and put to death. Still Tai-ouen-koum did not admit himself beaten. Relying on his privileges as King's father, who cannot be condemned under any circumstances, he formed an alliance with Thoru Kienou, once his greatest enemy. In fact, this is the very nobleman who some years ago complained to the King of his father's government, and it must not be forgotten that it was mainly through him the Regent was upset, and all authority became vested in the King—Thoru Kienou was induced by Tai-ouen-koum to try his hand at another petition, and addressed the King to the effect that it would be shameful for him to have dealings with the foreigners, that they must fight, &c., &c. On reading the composition, the author was simply exiled, and the King did not heed the advice.

Undoubtedly the King's intentions are good; he feels that peace is best for his people; he does not desire the evils of war, nor does he seem at all of a warlike disposition. He is a clever man, and perhaps he acknowledges to himself that there would not be much chance for Corea, without arms or army, to struggle against a powerful nation. The natives are not all of the same opinion though. "Have we had any trouble in beating the French and Americans?" say they, "what is the use of giving in before we fight?" And naturally their pride is considerably touched, and more or less discontent prevailed. Over 1,000 volunteers of them hunted—sage and pleasant shot, bred in the northern provinces—had marched to the Capital, armed with their fowling-pieces. Poor fellows! They fully expected employment, and to gain more or less distinction. Peace having been decided on, the volunteers were not even received, but had to return without a meal, poorer than when they left their homes.

I cannot of course tell you what the King's own ideas are as to the chances of

an alliance with Europeans. It seems fair to infer, however, from his preferring to enter into a Treaty with Japan rather than incur the miseries of war for his kingdom, that it would not be necessary to use much force to obtain what the Japanese have got almost without any demonstration. There is no desire whatever to fight. Peace is all that is wanted, and so long as he can preserve his people from evil without disgrace to his kingdom, he is quite ready to treat. That demands will be granted at once, must not be thought possible with Asiatics. There must be plenty of diplomacy, and it will be necessary to conciliate all parties, whereas at present there is the possibility of Tai-ouen-koum getting up a rebellion. He is ready for anything, and might in a fit of temper do much mischief. If it were not that there is great respect for the King and his authority generally, a rebellion might have been raised already.

The majority of the Koreans are decidedly in favor of the alliance with Japan, and gradually there will be no discontent there. The opposition would certainly not be more to the idea of opening the country to Europeans, for the mercantile classes wish it very much. More than a year ago, I told you that the new Admiral (Hyden) would not find it difficult at any rate to communicate with Corea, and that there was a good chance for him then. Was I not right? The Japanese have made a Treaty since. If my hint had been acted upon, the honor of making the first Treaty with the most exclusive Kingdom in the world would have fallen to England, for as I pointed out before, this was the only nation which had not attacked Corea, and there was no necessity to use force in order to obtain relations.

The information I have been able to gather, this time, bears out most completely what I have had the pleasure to communicate before—and I therefore send you these few details with all the more satisfaction.

PHILO COREANUS.

—N. C. D. News.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

From the Board of Trade Returns for the month of April we learn that the total value of tea decreased 16½ per cent, and the amount entered for home consumption 13 per cent. Coffee increased 12 per cent in the total value. In commenting upon these returns *The Times* says:—

In nearly all directions the paralysis of business which set in as early as 1872 is still apparent. Exports are for England the chief test of her commercial position, and in the tables of exports of British produce we find a decline of more than 20 per cent on the returns of April, 1875. The returns of last year showed an improvement on the previous year, but this year the result is below that of either year. On the other hand, a much less important heading of our commercial returns shows an increase. The transit trade of this country is still maintained, and the exports of Foreign and Colonial merchandise show an increase of some extent over those in 1875, and a great advance on previous years. The total, however, under this head is very small compared to the export of British goods, and the latter return is important as regards the state of the country, altogether independent of the proportion it bears to the other trade returns. In the amount of exports of home produce we have an indication of the demand for labour, and in a full demand for labour we have the best security for a thoroughly good financial condition of the country. While the people earn good wages we are sure of a general stimulus to trade. It may be that high wages are not often bestowed in the best way. Sometimes they are not expended in a way useful to the artisan, nor accumulated as a store for less prosperous times; but these cases, however numerous, do not affect the general rule that general employment means increased demand for all articles of commerce, and diminishing exports in a country like Great Britain is no slight matter. This kingdom has long supplied the wants of remote parts of the world, and has consequently gathered within her territory a population specially devoted to these occupations. If these occupations cease, considerable distress must result to the multitudes who have made these pursuits their calling, and though economists will console us with the reflection that the labour thus found superfluous will, if sufficiently instructed, soon find a market in other parts of the world, we know that these economic results are not appreciated by the people themselves, or by those engaged in supplying their wants, with such precision as to prevent much fruitless effort and grievous suffering. It is only under such conditions, it is true, that economic laws are thoroughly worked out, but the prospect of such a struggle is not the less painful because we may anticipate from it a spread of just economic ideas.

The following is an extract from the Returns of the figures which refer to our export trade with China and the Far East:—

COTTON YARN.			
For the Month ended 30th April.			
To	1874	1875	1876
China and	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
H'kong	787,000	1,876,800	704,000
Japan	402,400	1,767,600	1,122,800
For the Four Months ended 30th April.			
To	1874	1875	1876
China and	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
H'kong	4,674,800	4,958,800	4,818,800
Japan	2,578,400	5,744,800	4,190,800
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
For the Month ended 30th April.			
To	1874	1875	1876
China and	yds.	yds.	yds.
H'kong	29,481,200	89,726,700	81,024,800
Japan	889,600	2,681,800	8,100,600
For the Four Months ended 30th April.			
To	1874	1875	1876
China and	yds.	yds.	yds.
H'kong	164,467,640	164,650,100	147,687,800
Japan	9,982,600	18,769,200	10,315,800
WORSTED STRUCTS.			
For the Month ended 30th April.			
To	1874	1875	1876
China and	yds.	yds.	yds.
H'kong	729,480	1,261,600	711,800
Japan	98,750	562,000	119,800
For the Four Months ended 30th April.			
To	1874	1875	1876
China and	yds.	yds.	yds.
H'kong	8,878,800	4,878,800	5,081,400
Japan	416,280	2,276,800	607,800
WOOLLEN AND WORSTED CLOTHS.			
For the Month ended 30th April.			
To	1874	1875	1876
China and	yds.	yds.	yds.
H'kong	86,190	158,800	301,000
Japan	1,400	8,400	800
For the Four Months ended 30th April.			
To	1874	1875	1876
China and	yds.	yds.	yds.
H'kong	282,890	582,600	908,800
Japan	12,480	15,800	26,800
LEAD TO CHINA AND HONGKONG.			
For the month			
1874	1,429	806	428
For the four months			
1874	5,740	5,448	4,602

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

The Customs authorities made an important seizure on last Tuesday evening, at the Carnarvon Bunder, of a considerable quantity of opium, of the value of about Rs. 15,000, while the duty payable amounts to thirty or forty thousand rupees, smuggled into Bombay evidently for exportation as duffers of mustard oil booked from Ahmedabad B. B. and C. I. Railway Station for Bombay. It appears the information was given to the Commissioner of Customs by the Station Master of the Great Road Station from an informant which he received through a policeman doing duty at his station. On the Commissioner of Customs receiving this information he immediately issued an order to the Preventive Officer stationed at Carnarvon Bunder to make a seizure of certain duffers of mustard oil that arrived at the Carnarvon Bunder by train from Ahmedabad. The duffers were just then being unloaded from the waggon, when the seizure was made. On examining the first duffer it was at once found to contain mustard oil, and it would have been difficult to discern that it contained anything else but the oil if the secret had not been divulged. A small duffer was fixed in a larger one, the inner duffer contained the oil and the larger one the opium. The opium was found in each of the duffers weighed in some 70 lbs., in some 60 lbs., and in some 90 lbs. On an average it might be said that each duffer contained 70 lbs. of opium besides the oil. This system of smuggling is said to have been carried out successfully for a length of time, and probably from some disagreement amongst the partners of those who have practised this fraud upon Government the matter has come to the knowledge of the Customs Department. The owners of the property who are suspected to be Mahomedans of the Borah caste cannot at present be discovered, the goods having been booked at Ahmedabad under a fictitious name. The Customs authorities are, however, instituting further enquiries into the matter.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Quotations.

HONGKONG, June 21, 1876.	
OPIUM—New Patna, cash...	585
" Old Patna, cash...	625
" New Benares, cash...	567
" Old Benares, cash...	587
" New Malwa, cash...	585
" Old Malwa, cash...	585
Allowance Tails, 6 & 12	—
Old Malwa, cash...	—
Allowance Tails...	15
CAMPION...	5.90
QUICKSILVER...	—
SALTETRE...	5.90

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, ...	8/10
Credit, 6 months' sight, ...	3/11
On Calcutta, Bank demand, ...	4 228
" Bombay, demand, ...	£ 228
" Shanghai, demand, ...	74
" Shanghai, 30 days' sight, ...	75
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. E., ...	—
Sycee, ...	—
Mexicans, ...	3
Gold Leaf, ...	25.90
English Sovereigns, ...	5.14
Australian Sovereigns, ...	5.14
Discount, ...	7 a 9

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUERZ,
ISMAILA, FORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS AND
CALCUTTA.

ON SATURDAY, the 24th June,
1876, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
ANADYR, Commandant DE BUTLER,
with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIES,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon,
Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.
on the 23rd June, 1876. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPAUX,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, June 17, 1876. je24

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIO" will be de-
parted for San Francisco, via Yokohama,
on SATURDAY, the 1st July,
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers
for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of 30th instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight
of Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876. jyl

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CHINA"
will be despatched for San Fran-
cisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY,
the 15th July, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills
of Lading are issued for transportation to
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and
South America, and to New York and
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Com-
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea
Ports, about same date, and make close
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection
of various lines of Steamers to England,
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, June 16, 1876. jyl

WE beg to call special atten-
tion to our Show-room
and Ladies' Outfitting Depart-
ments.

We are offering a fine assort-
ment of Japanese Silks, which
will wear well, at 65 cents per
yard, worth \$1.

Summer Dresses:—

Satin Striped Poplins.

Figured Poplins.

Fancy and Plain Grenadines.

Black and Fancy Gauzes.

Fancy Silks. Black Silks.

Niagara Striped Muslins.

White Brillantes.

A lot of Lace Goods at less than
half price.

Made-up Wrappers and Costumes.

Embroidered Skirts.

Ladies' and Children's Under-
clothing.

Straw Hats and Bonnets.

Feathers and Flowers.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

Our Dressmaking Department
is under the supervision of a
Court Dressmaker.

Our Millinery Department is
under the supervision of a West
End Milliner.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAIWANS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the world at current rates.

This Association will, until further
notice, provide out of the earnings, first for
an interest Dividend of 15% to Share-
holders on Capital, and thereafter distrib-
uted among Policy holders, annually, in
cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting
Business pro rata to amount of premium
contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 2, 1875.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Matched, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Batavia and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of

His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
25,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association
will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-
three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on
Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt
of instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first
class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on
adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, £250,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company in
Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared
to issue Policies of Marine Insurance,
payable in Australia, London, Calcutta,
Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at
current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 6, 1875. jyl

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL
INSURANCE CO.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, for the above
named Company, is prepared to grant
Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on
Goods to the extent of \$10,000, at the
usual rates, subject to an immediate dis-
count of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in
China.

Life Policies effected during the year
1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on
31st December for the quinquennial period
then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON,
Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

To Let.

With Immediate Possession.

THE Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra
Terrace.

The Dwelling House and Office, No 1,
Wyndham Street.

The Dwelling Houses and Offices, Nos.
6 and 14, Stanley Street.

The Bungalow, No. 24, Gough
Street, (also with occupation from 1st May.)

The Dwelling House No. 2, Gough
Street, occupation from 1st June.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, June 10, 1876.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE LOWER STOREY OF FAIRLEA,
West Point, with separate entrance,
Garden, Stable, &c. Rent, \$30.

SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON,
Solicitors.

Hongkong, June 19, 1876.

TO RENT CHEAP.

OFFICES and Godown, No. 59, Praya,
lately occupied by Messrs TAYLOR &
THOMPSON. ALSO OFFICE and Godown
situated in the rear of the Messageries
Maritimes Office.

Apply to

LAI HING & Co.
Hongkong, March 30, 1876.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Zetland Street.

HOUSE No. 9, Seymour Terrace.

HOUSE No. 6, Peddar Hill.

DAVID BASSON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, June 13, 1876.

Intimations.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

THE DOCKS being now completed, are
capable of DOCKING any size VESSELS
frequenting this Port, and executing any
REPAIRS required.

A large quantity of SPARS, LUMBER,
IRON, COPPER, YELLOW METAL, &c., &c.,
always kept in Stock at cheap rates.

Length of Dock, 455 Feet.

Breadth "do., 52 "

Depth of Water, Springs, 24 "

"do., "do., 21 "

The following Rates will be charged until
further notice:—

Recoopering, including Dockage, Shor-
ing, Labor, Felt, Pitch, Tar and Oakum,
80 cents per Sheet.

Painting Iron Steamers, including Dock-
age, 2 Coats Paint and 1 Coat Tallow; 35
cents per Ton Gross Register.

Painting Iron Steamers, including Dock-
age, 1 Coat Paint and 1 Coat Tallow, 80
cents per Ton Gross Register.

For further particulars, apply to

W. B. SPRATT & Co.,
9, Praya East.

Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above granite floored Dock is 400
feet long, 56 feet wide at entrance,
and has 13 feet of water on the sill at
average neap, and 17 feet at average spring
tides. The Dock is fitted with caisson gate,
and is pumped out by steam.

The Workshops comprise Foundry for
iron and brass castings, Machine Shop,
which contains screw-cutting and small
lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machine, &c.,
Blacksmith's and Carpenter's Shops.

A large Stock of Timber, Metals and other
Dockyard materials necessary for the Re-
pairs of Iron or Wooden Steam and Sailing
Vessels, always on hand.

A Steam-tug is available at all times to
tow vessels at reasonable rates.

For terms and estimates, apply to

JOHN FORSTER & Co., FOOCHOW.

or JAMES ANDERSON, Superintendent,
Foochow, May 31, 1876. no80

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

A H KING & Co. beg to inform the
Public that their "Furniture Show
Rooms" are now in Queen's Road Central,
No. 31, opposite Messrs SATY & Co.'s, and
two doors from Messrs LANE, CHAMFORD
& Co., where they have all descriptions of
ELEGANT and ENGLISH-MADE FUR-
NITURE, necessary for completely furnish-
ing a Gentleman's Residence.

Also, CHINESE and JAPANESE
CURTAINS, FINEST EBONY CARVED
TABLES and CHAIRS of every kind may
be had on reasonable Terms.

Hongkong, June 16, 1876. no12

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
OF LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Underigned, having been appoint-
ed Agents in Hongkong for the above
Company, are prepared to issue Policies of
Marine Insurance at current rates, payable
in London, India, Australia, New Zealand,
Straits, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China,
Japan, California, &c., &c.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 24, 1876. je24

THE Underigned, having been appoint-
ed Agents in Hongkong for the above
Company, are prepared to issue Policies of
Marine Insurance at current rates, payable
in London, India, Australia, New Zealand,
Straits, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China,
Japan, California, &c., &c.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 24, 1876. je24

STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HANLEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000.

THE Underigned, having been appoint-
ed Agents in Hongkong and Shanghai
for the above Company, are prepared to
issue Policies of Fire Insurance at current
rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 24, 1876. je24

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, June 17, 1876.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

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